# REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

# 1957-58

## PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

### General Features.

GENERAL

**1.** The new Mysore State was formed on 1st November 1956 by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the bordering States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg with the ten Districts of the old Mysore State as mentioned below :—

(i) The territories that constituted the old Mysore State (Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Bellary Districts);

(ii) Belgaum District (except Chandgad Taluk), Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the former Bombay State;

(iii) South Kanara District (except Kasargod Taluk) and Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District of the State of Madras;

(iv) Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (except some taluks of each district) of erstwhile Hyderabad State; and

(v) The territories that constituted the Coorg State.

**2.** The State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per 1951 Census.

**3.** The State lies between the latitudes 11°19° and 18°19° and the longitudes 73°78° and 78°30°, and is bounded

on the east by the Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by the Madras and Kerala States, on the north by the Bombay State and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has a coast line of about 200 miles from Karwar in the north to Mangalore in the south.

4. The new State stands eighth among the fourteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population of India. The density of population of the new State is 259 as against the All-India average of 285. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (690 per square mile) and lowest in North Kanara District (131 per square mile).

5. The new State is a table land. It consists of two natural regions: (1) the Malnad, comprising the Western Ghats which is about five thousand feet above sea level presenting wild and picturesque scenery and the adjacent coastal lines, and (2) the Maidan, constituting the Eastern plains which is about three thousand feet above sea level.

6. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical monsoon. The annual average temperature is 75°F. The annual average rainfall in the State ranges from about 300 inches in the Malnad to about 18 inches in the Maidan parts of the State. The average annual rainfall for the State is about 47 inches. The zone of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) extends from Coorg District to North Kanara District over a belt of 30-50 miles along the Western Ghats, which constitutes the Malnad. In the Maidan the precipitation ranges from 15 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Augumbe in Shimoga District.

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*—

(1) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group: These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the west and join the Arabian Sea.

(2) The Krishna Group: The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(3) The Cauvery Group: The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(4) The Nandidoorg Group: The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar form this group and flow to the east.

**8.** The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamum gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

**9.** Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and ironwood, ebony, silk cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

**10.** In respect of raw materials Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. Of minerals, the State produces Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Monozite, Ferroginous Bauxite, Soap-stone, Mica and Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry and Felspar and a host of others.

**11.** The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, cholam, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

**12.** The rivers of the State give an abundant water supply and these and the great chain of tanks give a humidity of atmosphere that is said by experts to be exactly what is required for textile processes. Electricity is laid on the remotest corners of the State.

**13.** There are a number of major industries in Mysore, most important of which are the Iron and Steel and Paper at Bhadravati, Cement at Shahabad and Bhadravathi, Matches at Shimoga, Woollen and Silk at Bangalore and Mysore, and certain other industries of strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood oil is another big

industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION.

**14.** For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions as follows: –

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of:—

(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitradurga and (5) Bellary Districts;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of:—

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara and (7) Coorg Districts;

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of:—

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur and (4) North Kanara Districts; and

(D) Gulbarga Division, consisting of:—

(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur and (3) Gulbarga Districts.

**15.** The Bangalore Division has an area of 18,158 square miles and a population of 60,50,380; the Mysore Division an area of 20,632 square miles and a population of 54,97,534; the Belgaum Division an area of 20,983 square miles and a population of 51,35,746; and the Gulbarga Division an area of 13,789 square miles and a population of 27,17,817.

**16.** The State has 170 taluks which comprise 25,880 villages with a rural population of 149·5 lakhs forming 77 per cent of the total population and 288 towns with a urban population of 44·5 lakhs forming 23 per cent of the total population. Among the districts, Bijapur is the largest (6,601 square miles) while Coorg is the smallest (1,586 square miles).

**17.** Out of 170 taluks, 40 taluks have an area of less than 300 square miles each, 97 taluks have an area between 300 to 600 square miles each. The rest 33 taluks have an area more than 600 square miles each, Among taluks, the

Kollegal Taluk in Mysore District is the biggest (1,076 square miles) and the smallest is the Sringeri in Chickmagalur District (45 square miles).

**18.** Each district has on an average about nine taluks. A taluk consists of approximately 150 villages and a population of 1,14,125 persons on the average. The average area of a taluk is 440 square miles. The average population of a village is 577. The average population of a town is 15,000. There are five towns in the State which have more than one lakh of population. They are: (1) Bangalore (7·76 lakhs), (2) Mysore (2·44 lakhs), (3) K.G.F. (1·59 lakhs), (4) Mangalore (1·17 lakhs) and (5) Belgaum (1·03 lakhs).

**The Secretariat and Legislature.**

**19.** The administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

**20.** There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 210 elected members and Legislative Council consists of 52 members. The number representing the State in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is 12 and 26 respectively. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhana Soudha", which means "Legislature Mansion". This was completed in 1956 by the Hanumanthaiya Ministry.

**The State Capital**

**21.** The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The city has a salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level and its population as per 1951 Census is 7,76,170. The present estimated population is over 12 lakhs spread over in an area of 26·7 square miles.

## INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

**22.** Since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have evinced keen interest in the development and expansion of various industrial schemes with a view to tapping the available resources of the State to the maximum advantage possible and also to utilise the assistance given by the Centre for the full benefit of the State.

23. Under large industries, Government have undertaken important expansion schemes. The progress in respect of them is summarised below :—

1. GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, BANGALORE.

The entire scheme for production of Electro-porcelain in the factory in collaboration with the reputed firm of N.G.K. in Japan at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs was taken up for implementation in 1954-55. The target production of High Tension Insulation is 2,500 tons per annum. Production was started on 23rd February 1957. Up to end of March 1958, a sum of Rs. 75·42 lakhs has been spent. The target of production of 210 tons per month is expected to be achieved by February 1959.

2. GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

The new factory located at Rajajinagar, Bangalore has started working and the production being gradually stepped up. A Plant for the manufacture of glycerine was being installed. The expansion scheme contemplates production of 1,500 tons of toilet soap and 75 tons of glycerine per annum in addition to the other usual products of the Factory.

3. CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP, BANGALORE.

The shifting and expansion of the existing Service Workshop had been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·70 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 8·68 lakhs has been spent towards the construction of buildings and purchase of machinery.

4. GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS FACTORY, HASSAN.

An expansion scheme has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs with a view to increase the production of improved quality of agricultural implements, tools, etc., manufactured in this factory. A sum of Rs. 6·19 lakhs has been spent up to end of March 1958 towards purchase of machinery and building construction.

5. GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY, BANGALORE.

A scheme for expansion of transformer production to 2,00,000 KVA and manufacture of 6,000 H.P.

motors per annum is contemplated at an estimated cost of Rs. 110 lakhs. The Government of India have approved the scheme and the draft agreements.

6. SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY, SHIMOGA.

A scheme at a cost of Rs. 1·85 lakhs has been proposed for the expansion of the existing factory with a view to step up production to 90,000 lbs. of sandalwood oil per annum.

7. THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the only steel producing unit in the South, has continued to play an important part in meeting the needs of this part of the country.

The expansion schemes for further development of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at a cost of Rs. 600 lakhs to be pursued during the Second Plan period would make it possible to step up the annual production of steel to one lakh tons. The Works are now producing 5,000 tons of Ferro-Silicon and the expansion scheme to meet the present requirements of the country consists of the installation of two ferro-silicon furnaces of 10,000 KW each. The implementation of the cast iron spun pipe plant scheme has also been contemplated.

8. INDUSTRIAL ESTATES.

Establishment of eight Industrial Estates have been sanctioned during Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 63·81 lakhs. The programme envisages the construction of 508 worksheds at an estimated cost of Rs. 188 lakhs for the eight industrial estates by the end of the Second Plan period.

9. STATE FINANCE CORPORATION.

A sum of Rs. 54·43 lakhs is provided for the scheme under Second Five-Year Plan. The draft regulations and rules were being examined and implementation of the scheme was being worked up.

There were 1,585 industrial establishments working in the State during the calendar year 1957, each

employing on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,69,421.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE STATE

**24.** A survey of the Industrial potentialities has revealed that areas comprising the new Mysore State are included in the vast mineral belt of India stretching from Kanara Coast to Assam in the North-East. The greatest concentration of minerals is to be found in the area lying between Bhadravati, Sandur, Belgaum and Karwar. This area contains vast quantities of many useful minerals like Manganese, Bauxite, Iron-ores, Lime-stone, China-clay, Pyrites and building stones. In most cases their economic exploitation has not yet been undertaken. Manganese is found in large quantities in the western taluks of Belgaum, up-ghat taluks of North Kanara and also in Dharwar and Tumkur Districts. The China-clay found in Khanapur Taluk in Belgaum District is said to be of a high quality suitable for the manufacture of porcelain articles. The rich iron mines in and around Sandur in Bellary District have vast deposits of iron ore to the tune of 100 crores of tons which should be sufficient to run the biggest iron and steel factory of two million tons out-put per annum. The black cotton soils of the Krishna Valley are found to be suitable for growing the finest varieties of cotton suitable for manufacturing special types of cloth which are hitherto being manufactured in foreign countries only. The rich sugarcane growing areas of Shimoga and Belgaum districts are well suited for starting of large number of sugar factories in addition to the sugar factories which have already been licensed and are in various stages of implementation.

**25.** The enlarged State of Mysore with a coast line of 200 miles is very rich in marine fish and deep sea fishing promises to offer considerable scope for opening of new yards of curing fish and starting factories for the extraction of fish oil and production of fish meal. There is also vast scope for increasing the production of salt.

MINERAL SURVEYS AND EXPLOITATION

**26.** The west coast regions of Karwar District were surveyed with special reference to beach sand. The

important rock types of this coastal strip are reported to be schists—Amphibolites, Ferruginous quartzite, quartzites, granites, traps, dolerites and porphyritic rocks. The Karwar and Ankola beaches consists of grey and buff coloured sands. The sand occurring at Gokarna beach is quite dark in colour.

27. The survey of the Siruguppa schist belt area which forms the eastern part of Bellary District resulted in the location of pillo larvas and associated volcanic suit of rocks similar to the rocks largely found in the Chitradurga schist belt south of Chitradurga Town.

28. The surveys of the area of the Sandur synclinal and another region to the east of Torangallu and south of Bannihatti, revealed the existence of large deposits of Manganese and Iron in the north-western portion of the synclinal fold, and also the occurrence of magnesite in fine grained ultra basic rock in the schist rocks to the east of Torangallu. The hill range called N.E.B. Range situated between Hospet and Bellary also consists of high grade iron ore in large quantities.

29. During the course of the survey of the rock formations in the Harapanahalli schists, economic minerals like Pot-stone, Asbestos, Manganese ore, Manganese-di-oxide, Ochres and Kaolin have been found associated with these rocks.

30. Large quantities of Quartz have been located in the area lying between Belagal and Janikunta, Bellary Taluk. One of the deposits occurring near Janikunta about 10 miles from Bellary is estimated to yield more than 10 million tons of Quartz.

31. Kanakar useful as hydraulic lime for the manufacture of surki mortar is found to occur over an area of 5-6 square miles in the form of surface capping 1-3 feet thick to the south of Bannihatti, Sandur Taluk on the right bank of Narihalla.

32. The survey of the area to the north of Harapanahalli has revealed the existence of three fairly big bands of quartzite 3 to 4 miles in length and running parallel to each other.

33. Low grade Manganese ore is found to occur along the hill ranges—Karadigudda and Jajikalgudda, near

Kambehalli and at a few places the ore is being prospected by some private mine owners.

**34.** Round about Arsikere good deposits of potstone occur. Locally, the deposits have been worked for making vessels.

**35.** Prospecting for lead ore (Galena) at Metri in Hospet Taluk, Bellary District was resumed by the Division Office at Bellary. The open cast pit was stripped on the sides to install an oil engine pumpset to enable deeping of the shaft beyond the water level. Arrangements were made to get the area geophysically examined to select places for diamond drilling.

**36.** It is estimated that several million tons of limestone of all grades could be had from the Gokak—Bagalkot area. The deposits of asbestos occurring near Yalligutti, Bagalkot were examined and the quantity is reported to be good.

### Mineral Schemes

**37.** Mining activities have received a tremendous fillip and after the State took over the Gold Mines at K.G.F., due attention was bestowed on the phased programme of their development and expansion in the context of the Second Five-Year Plan. The total outlay on the development schemes envisaged is estimated at Rs. 94·50 lakhs.

**38.** Five Mineral Development Schemes sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 19·48 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan are under progress. Out of these, four schemes are being executed by the Board of Mineral Development while one is executed by the Department of Mines and Geology. The works relating to all the schemes are in good progress.

**39.** With a view to conduct detailed mineral surveys and exploitation in the newly integrated parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg and Hyderabad with a view to assess the practical mineral wealth and also to find out the possibilities of developing mineral industries, divisional offices have been opened at Karwar and Gulbarga.

### Rural and Cottage Industries

**40.** The State, in the sphere of rural and cottage industries, is playing an important part in raising the

standard of living of, and providing employment to the rural population in the State. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has assumed charge of Khadi Centres and some centres of village industries. The Board was constituted in September 1957 and is functioning with financial assistance from the State Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During the year 1957-58, the Handloom Industry received financial assistance of Rs. 61·22 lakhs from the Government of India and this has enabled the starting of a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Dharwar District, two Calendering and Finishing Plants at Hubli and Bangalore and a new Housing Colony for weavers. A large number of industries has been established in the State on a factory scale as well as on a cottage industries basis, such as mat weaving, hand made paper, lacquerware manufacture, leather tanning and stitching, tailoring, brass works, sandalwood carving, inlay and ivory work, glass bangle making, pottery, rattan work, coir manufacture, etc.

**41.** The State has been giving grants to 53 institutions besides supplying them with necessary equipments and technical guidance.

### Rural Industrialisation

**42.** This Scheme continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State with 401 village group units one for each Revenue hobli with a village development committee and one Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Society for each group unit.

**43.** The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, has so far, disbursed loans since the inception of the Bank to 22,060 units amounting to Rs. 1,07,20,720.

**44.** By persuation and assistance under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that 37,123 industrial units have been freshly started and expanded during the year. It is also estimated that a capital of about Rs. 298·40 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 78,609 persons during the year and contributing to about Rs. 1,649·15 lakhs worth of goods and services, thereby

raising the industrial per capita income of the ten districts of old Mysore State from Rs. 10·8 to about Rs. 19·4.

## SERICULTURE.

**45.** Mysore is the largest silk producing State in India and accounts for nearly 19 lakhs of pounds of silk out of 24 of lakhs pounds produced in India. It is a very important cottage industry sustaining a population of nearly one million in Mysore. The area under Mulberry has steadily increased and has reached a total area of 1,60,000 acres by the end of March 1958.

**46.** With a view to developing Sericultural Industry in Mysore, 33 schemes have been sanctioned for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 183 lakhs. Most of the schemes are being assisted by the Government of India in the form of loans and grants. So far, a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs has been spent on development schemes. All the development schemes aim at improving quality, increasing yield and reducing cost of production at different levels.

**47.** Apart from these development schemes, sericulturists in rainfed areas are given substantial assistance to establish irrigation wells for cultivation of mulberry. During 1957-58, sericulturists have established about 25 wells at a cost of rupees one lakh under this scheme.

**48.** The Sericultural Research Institute contemplated under Development Schemes was nearing completion. The Central Silk Board, Government of India have also arranged to start a Sericultural Training Institute in Mysore to give training in Sericulture and in all its branches on an All-India scale.

**Railway Lines.**

**49.** In order to give a further fillip to the industrial development of the State and also to connect important towns with an efficient network of railways, the following lines have been recommended to the Government of India :—

1 Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore.
2 Kadur-Chickmagalur-Mangalore.
3 Hubli-Karwar or Honnavar-Dandeli.
4 Hassan-Mangalore.

5 Chitradurga–Raidurg.
6 Kottur–Davangere.
7 Bangalore–Hassan.
8 Mysore–Virajpet–Tellicherry.

**50.** Owing to paucity of essential materials like iron and steel, the Government of India have regretted their inability to implement these lines. The Government of Mysore, however, have been pursuing the matter to see if these important lines can be taken up for implementation in the Third Five-Year Plan.

### Irrigation, Power and Communications

**51.** The Second Plan has programmed to spend Rs. 75·68 crores in respect of irrigation, power and communication out of a total plan expenditure of Rs. 143·13 crores.

**52.** Irrigation Works of the State are classified as major, medium and minor irrigation projects. All works costing more than one crore of rupees are classified as major irrigation projects, those that fall in between ten lakhs and one crore are termed as medium irrigation projects and those that cost below ten lakhs come under the category of minor irrigation projects.

**53.** The more important major and medium irrigation projects which were undertaken in the First Plan are Tungabhadra Reservoir Project, the Ghataprabha Project (first stage), the Rojolibunda Diversion Scheme, the Tunga Anicut and Nugu Reservoir Projects. All these works were carried over to the current Second Plan and some of them are almost completed and the rest are in good progress.

**54.** In addition to these, a number a major and medium projects estimated to cost Rs. 53·24 crores have been programmed in the Second Plan and amongst these, the Kabini, the Ghataprabha (second stage) and the Malaprabha and the Lakshmanathirtha projects are the most important ones. Some of them are in good progress, some others in initial stages. A number of irrigation projects like the Upper Krishna and Bhima projects were under investigation.

**55.** At present, the State has about 17 lakhs acres of land under irrigation. On completion of these projects, it is estimated that about 18 lakhs of acres of additional area will get the benefit of irrigation and this would enable the State to add annually more than half a million tons of food grains to the national economy. So far, these projects have built up an irrigation potential of 2,50,000 acres, of which, 1,32,000 acres are already developed. The State has taken up as many as 20 medium irrigation projects estimated to cost about Rs. 6·56 crores in all, some of them being spill-over schemes. They are intended to irrigate about 87,000 acres of land. Amongst these, the most important are the Dharma Project in Dharwar District, Hagaribommanahalli Project in Bellary District, Hathikoni Project in Gulbarga District, Jampadahalla Project in Chickmagalur District and Ambligola Project in Shimoga District.

**56.** Besides these major and medium irrigation schemes, the State has on its programme, a huge number of minor irrigation works all over the State. The State has about 35,000 minor tanks, big and small, irrigating about 11·5 lakhs of acres of land. Of these, 25,000 tanks are situated in the erstwhile Mysore State, the rest being in the other integrated areas. The village economy in Mysore is more or less associated with the tank economy.

**57.** The programme of restoration of tanks has been one of the special features of the erstwhile Mysore State. The new State has made a liberal provision of nearly Rs. 7·33 crores during the Second Plan period for minor irrigation works. Besides this, there is another sum of Rs. 2·4 crores under National Extension Scheme and Community Development Programme. Under the programme of restoration of old tanks, feeder channels and pick-ups and construction of new ones, two stages costing Rs. 50 lakhs are completed and the third stage costing Rs. 150 lakhs was in progress. In order to achieve quick progress and results, enhanced powers have been delegated to the officers of the Public Works Department.

### Hydro-Electric Projects.

**58.** Special attention has been paid for the development of electric power in the State. Foremost among

these is the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. K. Patil on the 5th February 1958. The first stage of the project comprising the installation of two units of 89,100 KW each is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan period and a provision of Rs. 1,300 lakhs has been made for the scheme for the plan period. This project is perhaps the cheapest and biggest in India. Its estimated cost is about Rs. 50·0 crores. On its completion it is estimated to generate power to an extent of 8,91,000 KW. Its successful implementation will enable the State to meet its huge requirements for a long time to come. The State Government has urged upon the Government of India to include this project in the core of the Plan and provide the necessary foreign exchange on top priority consideration.

**59.** The total installed capacity of all the three projects, *viz.*, Sivasamudram (42,000 KW), Shimsha (17,200 KW) and Jog (1,20,000 KW) is 1,79,200 KW. There is already a ready demand to an extent of about 3,26,480 KW in the new State. The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank) and the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project which have been started recently were in good progress and they are expected to be commissioned by 1959-60.

**60.** The per capita consumption of electricity in the new State is 34 Kilowatt Hours as against 65 Kilowatt Hours in old Mysore State. India's per capita consumption is 25 Kilowatt Hours. If statewise figures in India were to be taken, Mysore which was the pioneer in the field, occupied only the third place, West Bengal and Bombay coming first and second.

**61.** In pursuance of provisions of the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act, the Government constituted a State Electricity Board which came into force from 1st October 1957.

### COMMUNICATIONS

**62.** The State has an aggregate length of 28,000 miles of roads of all categories. Of these, a length of 12,000 miles are under the management and maintenance of the

Public Works Department. The Local Boards are maintaining about 12,000 miles and the remaining 4,000 miles are roads constructed under various schemes like Shramadan, Distress Relief and Scarcity Programmes. The present stage of road development in Mysore gives about 37 miles for every 100 square miles as against the Nagpur Plan of 30 miles of road for every 100 square miles.

**63.** There is a provision of Rs. 7·56 crores for the development of roads and construction of bridges during the Second Five-Year Plan. As many as 34 works estimated to cost about Rs. 80 lakhs were sanctioned during the year and the year before last under the Central Road Fund allocation.

**64.** The Government of India have been pleased to take up the entire responsibility of constructing the 128 miles long west-coast road in the North and South Kanara Districts at an estimated cost of rupees six crores.

## PORTS

**65.** With the State Re-organisation the new Mysore State owns a sea coast of 200 miles studded with 21 ports (16 in North Kanara and 5 in South Kanara).

**66.** A new Department called the "Minor Ports Department" was created in May 1957 for the administration of all the minor ports in the State except Mangalore under State Port Officer with his headquarters at Mangalore.

**67.** The important major or intermediate ports of the State are (1) Karwar (including Sadashivgad and Anchi Dev), (2) Tadri (or Gokarn), (3) Bhatkal, (4) Malpe and (5) Mangalore.

**68.** There are also some smaller ports like Honnavar, Bellikere, Kumta, Coondapur and Hongarkatte. Each port has its own advantages endowed by nature and by the growth of township. Of all ports, Mangalore is the biggest port in Mysore State possessing all the incidental advantages of labour, load transport.

**69.** It is proposed to develop the Karwar port at a cost of Rs. 95,500, the Honnavar port at a cost of Rs. 80,000, the Mangalore port at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000

and the Malpe port at a cost of Rs. 1,59,000. Export of iron and manganese ores through these ports has been facilitated.

## EDUCATION

**70.** The expansion of Primary Education Programme under the Second Five-Year Plan was implemented during the year by opening 368 single teacher junior primary schools and strengthening of existing schools by the appointment of 1,065 S.S.L.C. teachers. Thus, the total number of primary schools including senior primary schools at the end of the year was 20,875. The total number of pupils in classes I-VIII during the year was estimated at 20·77 lakhs of whom a third were girls. Primary Education.

**71.** The percentage of enrolment of children of school going age to the total population of that age group was 62 per cent for the age group 6-11 during the year.

**72.** The scheme of 'Midday Meals' was introduced on a subsidised basis during the year at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs benefiting about 17,000 children.

**73.** In order to improve the enrolment of girls and their continued stay till the completion of their course, a new scheme called "Attendance Scholarships for Girls" was taken up for the first time envisaging the supply of class books, slates, clothes for poor girl students on condition that they would complete the primary education course.

**74.** Considerable attention has been bestowed on improving the methods of education. Under Basic Education Scheme, 563 general primary schools were converted into basic schools during the year besides developing 142 existing basic schools at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Thus, there were 2,300 junior and senior basic schools in the State during the year with a total estimated enrolment of 3,50,306 pupils.

**75.** Revision of pay scales of teachers in secondary schools was carried out during the year benefiting over 38,000 teachers.

**76.** There were 546 high schools in the State during the year. During the year, 17 high schools were converted to multipurpose high schools, thus bringing the total number of multipurpose high schools in the State to 47 at the end of the year. Secondary Education.

**77.** As a first step towards the implementation of the scheme of upgrading of the 3-year high schools to the new higher secondary type of 4-years in accordance with the revised structural pattern of education, 36 high schools were converted to higher secondary type.

**78.** Home Science courses were introduced in eight senior primary schools for girls as part of vocational training to girls.

**79.** To give facilities to the students for cultivation of lands under Bhoodan Movement, grants for purchase of agricultural implements were sanctioned to 280 schools in the State.

Technical Education.

**80.** There were 25 Technical Institutions in the State at the end of the year and this number increased by one by the opening of the School of Mines at K.G.F. under the Second Five-Year Plan.

**81.** Out of a sum of Rs. 29·45 lakhs allotted for the year under Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 9·22 lakhs was incurred for the developmental activities.

**82.** Action has been taken for the expansion of three occupational institutes and increasing seats in the B.D.T. Engineering College at Davangere and for starting five Polytechnics at Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Karwar, Belgaum and Channapatna.

University Education.

**83.** There are two Universities in the State, *viz.*, the Mysore University and the Karnatak University.

**84.** The University of Mysore attained autonomy consequent on the introduction of the Mysore University Act, 1956, which came into force from 1st January 1957.

**85.** The Pre-University course was introduced from the academic year 1957-58 abolishing the Junior Intermediate Course.

**86.** Kannada the regional language has been introduced as a medium of instruction in the Pre-University classes, besides English medium.

**87.** The provision of a 3-year Degree Course and other measures for raising the standards of University Education is an important feature of the changes that have been taking place in the field of University Education.

Kannada Encyclopædia

**88.** The Education Department has planned the compilation of a Kannada Encyclopædia. Subjects and sub-topics are being listed from available Encyclopædias.

Kannada Official Language Committee

**89.** The Government have set up a committee to examine the steps necessary for adopting Kannada, the regional language, as the Official Language of the State.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

**90.** There were 887 hospitals and dispensaries in the new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1957. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 21,873·1 as against 2 ,002 in 1956, and the average area served by each Medical Institution was 83·7 square miles against 95·7 square miles in 1956. The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 11,293 (10,590).

**91.** Upto end of March 1958, 26 reduced scale dispensaries were opened under the Second Five-Year Plan as against a provision of 40 dispensaries to be opened during the Five Year period.

**92.** To meet the acute shortage of medical personnel, a new Medical College was established during 1957-58 at Hubli.

**93.** The foundation stone was laid on 26th December 1957 for the starting of a Cancer Institute at Bangalore.

**94.** The Bangalore Medical College, which was under private management, was taken over by the State Government during 1957-58.

**95.** There was a total of 487 Specialist Services Institutions in the State. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 420 were Maternity Institutions. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,949.

**96.** In addition to the four Tuberculosis Sanatoria which are now in existence—two at Bangalore, one at Mysore and another at Mudusedde and one more Sanatorium has been sanctioned to be established at Kolar. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of four T. B. Clinics at Chitradurga, Mangalore, Mandya and Hubli. Mass B.C.G. vaccination has also been undertaken to control the disease.

**97.** In order to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Diploma course in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore has now been upgraded to that of Degree course. To meet the requirements of medicines of several Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State, a Central Pharmacy has been opened.

**98.** Mysore State is known to be a pioneering State in the field of Public Health activities. There were 235 full-fledged Health Units with 32 modified Health Units, 20 Combined Hospitals, one Central Leprosarium in the State during the year. In addition to this, 20 more Health Units on the Government of India pattern were sanctioned during the year.

**99.** To control Malaria which is endemic not only in the erstwhile Mysore State but also in the integrated areas, sanction was accorded for the establishment of two more National Malaria Control Units, thus, there were 14·63 N.M.C. Units including 6·63 Units of integrated areas functioning in the State at the end of the year. The work of these Units having been found very satisfactory, the Government of India Shield was given to the Mysore State for the good work done in the State teams. To have complete control over Malaria, the Government have now accepted the Central Scheme of Eradication of Malaria from 1958-59 onwards.

**100.** Leprosy was rampant in some of the integrated areas. To combat this disease, two Leprosy Centres one at Gajendragad and another at Ilkal have been opened.

**101.** There has been an increasing realisation of the need for planned families which will ensure a better standard of life both for individual families and the society in general. During 1957-58, ten urban and eight rural Family Planning Clinics have been opened as against the planned programme of 10 urban and 30 rural clinics.

**102.** In collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, the Government have undertaken various schemes to combine the rural health and nursing projects, improving primary health centres, providing equipment for drinking water and sanitary disposal, improving the maternity and child welfare facilities and upgrading the training of midwives and nurses.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall

**103.** The average rainfall of the State during the year was 49·21 inches (or 1249·9 millimeters) as against the normal of 46·88 inches (or 1190·9 millimetres). It is observed that the annual rainfall during 1957 is less than that of 1956 in all the districts of the State except Mysore and Hassan districts. But the annual rainfall in North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Raichur and Bidar is considerably lower than that of 1956. On the whole, the State's average actual rainfall during the year 1957 is lower than that of 1956 by 9·04 inches. But is more than the normal rainfall by about 2·23 inches.

General conditions of the year.

**104.** The premonsoon rains due in April and the regular monsoon due in June failed in some parts of the State. In consequence of these, scarcity conditions prevailed. Except for the delayed rains, the seasonal conditions of the year, however, remained normal. The conditions of agricultural produce were generally favourable. The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at high level and were in fact showing signs of further increase as compared to the previous year. With a view to checking the upward trend of prices and hoarding of foodgrains and other essential commodities by the business community, the Government took prompt measures by opening a number of fair price shops at all important centres in the State.

Food

**105.** Major attention has been bestowed on food production, the target being an additional production of 5·1 lakh tons of foodgrains by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The target for 1958-59 is an additional production of 1,48,000 tons of foodgrains. Several schemes for food production costing Rs. 85·59 lakhs were in operation during 1957-58. An area of 5,943 acres was ploughed by tractors and an area of 1,084 acres was reclaimed by bulldozers during the year and 45 tractors and 22 bulldozers were supplied to the agriculturists on hire-purchase system. About 1,930 tons of improved varieties of seeds have been distributed to the cultivators under the Seed Implementation and Distribution Scheme. A quantity of 36,790 tons of chemical fertilizers and 132 tons of green manure seeds were distributed for food and non-food crops.

Six hundred and ninety irrigation wells were constructed and 419 electrical and 10 diesel oil pump sets were distributed among agriculturists on hire-purchase basis. Electric power was supplied to 1,673 pump sets to provide lift irrigation facilities. A quantity of 2,07,850 tons of compost was prepared for distribution. About 22,700 acres of land were treated with chemicals against pests and diseases and Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was adopted in an area of 2,46,143 acres.

**106.** Irrigation works costing more than Rs. 5,000 have been brought under the food production scheme. Under this, the old atchkat of 4,301 acres (old) and 2,220 acres (new) were benefited. The outlay for the period was Rs. 16,44,070. These irrigation works include (1) the restoration of minor tanks which benefited 7,077 acres (old) and 180 acres (new) and (2) minor irrigation works costing below Rs. 50,000 which benefited an extent of 1,205 acres (old) and 111 acres (new) during the year.

**107.** The acreage and production (in tons) of cereals in the State for the year is as follows :—

| | | | Area | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | ... | ... | 22,02,137 | 10,91,307 |
| Ragi | ... | ... | 20,16,400 | 5,97,448 |
| Jola | ... | ... | 63,44,348 | 10,28,924 |

**108.** The requirement of the State on the basis of consumption of 16 ozs. per head per day for the population of the State as per 1951 Census works out to 34,89,216 tons of cereals. The overall picture is that the State is deficit in respect of cereals to the extent of 7,71,500 tons and out of this rice alone comes to about 5,00,000 tons.

**109.** The Price Stabilisation Scheme sponsored by the Government of India was continued during the year. There were 109 Fair Price Depots functioning at the end of the year for issue of wheat only.

**110.** The control orders relating to Paddy/Rice were promulgated during the year aimed mainly at checking the prices of essential commodities, particularly rice.

Agricultural Statistics.

**111.** A comparative study of the area and production of several crops during 1956-57 and 1957-58 reveals that among food crops, Jawar has recorded a substantial increase in area (10·67 per cent) and production (61·1 per cent) during the year over those of last year. This was

partly due to the low yield per acre during 1956-57, resulting in less total production. Next comes rice which has recorded a slight increase in area (1·79 per cent) and a moderate increase in production (7·74 per cent) during the year. The yield per acre of the crop during the year is about 6·5 per cent above that of last year. Among non-food crops, sugarcane tops with an increase of 7·17 per cent in area and 2·49 per cent in production during the year over those of last year. But there is slight decrease in the yield per acre (about 4·5 per cent) over the previous year's yield. Sesamum takes the second place in recording an increase in area (5·95 per cent) and production (4·91 per cent) during the year above the previous year's figures. But the increase in yield per acre is negligible (1·2 per cent). During the year, Ragi, Bajra and Maize are the crops which have recorded some decrease in area and production among food crops. The decrease in area and production of Ragi are 9·43 per cent and 14·64 per cent respectively ; those of Maize are 8·89 per cent and 0·85 per cent respectively. But the decrease in production of Bajra is very high (28·59 per cent) though the decrease in area is small (2·25 per cent). So far as the yield per acre of those crops are concerned, Ragi has recorded a slight decrease of about 6·0 per cent and Bajra a substantial decrease of about 27·0 per cent whereas Maize has recorded an increase in yield per acre to the tune of 8·1 per cent over last year's yield. Among non-food crops, Mesta, Linseed, Tobacco and Cotton are the crops which have recorded a decrease in area and production when compared with last year's figures. Mesta has recorded a decrease of 21·53 per cent in area and 25·88 per cent in production over last year's area and production. The decrease in area and production of Linseed are 15·31 per cent and 5·82 per cent respectively and that of Tobacco are 23·30 per cent and 14·54 per cent respectively. But Cotton has recorded a decrease in area by 4·26 per cent and an increase in production by 13·42 per cent over the area and production of last year. Similarly, Groundnut has recorded a decrease in area (3·02 per cent) and an increase in production (6·23 per cent). The yield per acre of Linseed, Tobacco, Cotton and Groundnut have recorded an increase by about 10·6 per cent, 10·5 per cent, 18·5 per cent and 7·4 per cent respectively, whereas

there is a decrease in yield per acre in Mesta by about 4·7 per cent.

Agriculture

**112.** The agricultural season in the State was normal. The Rabi Season was fairly a better season compared to the Khariff Season. The rains were unevenly distributed throughout the year due to which production has suffered. However, there was sufficient produce in the markets to keep the prices stable and there was not much of fluctuation.

Agricultural Research.

**113.** A sum of Rs. 78·221 lakhs has been earmarked for research schemes for conducting investigations into several problems connected with Agriculture in the Second Five-Year Plan. There were 26 Agricultural Farms and Research Stations in the State during the year engaged upon investigations connected with important cash crops of the State. In addition to these farms, research is undertaken in the two Agricultural Colleges one in Bangalore and another at Dharwar.

Soil Conservation.

**114.** The soil conservation work has been carried on as one of the major activities under agricultural development and a number of schemes costing about Rs. 158·91 lakhs have been taken up.

**115.** As a result of various campaigns sponsored by the Department of Agriculture to achieve increased production, an area of roughly about 20,58,000 acres was brought under improved methods of cultivation with an additional production of more than 37,000 tons of agricultural produce.

## FORESTS

**116.** The forest area of the new State at the end of the year 1957-58 was 13,556·68 square miles forming about 18 per cent of the total area of the State. The revenue derived from the State forests for the year was Rs. 4,97,15,951 compared to Rs. 2,75,46,071 of the previous financial year.

**117.** High forests are mostly found in the districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, lauralwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony, etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

**118.** Now one of the biggest timber depots and saw mills in India is in greater Mysore at Dandeli. The working of the saw mills resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,60,228 during the year. The West Coast Paper Mills, Ltd., Dandeli with a production capacity of 15,000 tons of paper per year is expected to go into production by October 1958. It started extraction of bamboos from road margins during the year. The Government Saw Mill at Murkal, Coorg Division also earned a net profit of Rs. 1,23,483-45 during the year.

**119.** Besides Government Saw Mills, there were two private saw mills also in the State one at Alnavar in Kanara Northern Division and the other at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division, engaged exclusively for sawing Government timber and the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dandeli, established in the year 1946, extracted 2,279 tons of plywood timber during the year.

**120.** Protection of wild-life continued to be one of the important activities of the Forest Department. There are two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries maintained by the State. They are— Wild Life Preservation

1 The Venugopal Wild Life Park in Mysore District.
2 The Jauger Valley Wild Life Park in Shimoga District.
3 The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary in Mysore District.
4 The Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary in North Kanara District.
5 The Nagerhole Wild Life Sanctuary in Coorg District.

**121.** In addition, there is a Birds' Sanctuary at Ranganthittu near Mysore.

**122.** Bandipur Game Sanctuary attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

**123.** There were 21 Tiger Preserves or Blocks maintained by the State.

**124.** Varieties of wild animals and birds are found in these wild life parks and sanctuaries important among them being the elephant, bison, tigers, panther, sambhar, deer and the antelope.

## CO-OPERATION

**125.** There were 12,960 co-operative societies in the State at the end of the year with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,79,62,000. The net profits earned during

the year recorded an increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs over that of previous year. Recoveries have been good and the percentage of overdue was also not high.

**126.** The State Co-operative Apex Bank and the District Central Co-operative Banks achieved tremendous success in the achievement of the target fixed for the year under issue of loans. Against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for dispensation of short term loans, the issues aggregated to Rs. 7·35 crores. Likewise, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 59·19 lakhs against a target of Rs. 40 lakhs fixed for the year.

**127.** Three co-operative training centres were started at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar where 200 officials and non-officials would undergo training in co-operative methods per session of six months. Three Co-operative Sugar Factories at Pandavapura, Kampli and Sakleshwar have been given financial assistance. The Kampli Factory has just started working.

**128.** Co-operative farming has been recognised as the only solution for effective improvement of agricultural production. There were 123 co-operative farming societies in the State at the end of the year with a membership of 1,928 and there was considerable improvement in their working.

**129.** During the year, a State Warehousing Corporation was established under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Act, 1956, to safeguard the interests of producers to arrange for scientific storage. A provision of Rs. 51·50 lakhs was made for implementing schemes for warehousing godowns in suitable centres and for organising marketing societies.

### Land Reforms

**130.** The report of the Committee for Tenancy and Land Reforms constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri B. D. Jatti was received during the year and was under consideration of Government. A bill to facilitate the vesting of Bhoodan lands with the Bhoodan Committee was under preparation. The South Kanara District Lease of Lands for Cashewnut Cultivation Rules, 1957 have been issued.

**131.** Revision settlement work was in progress in Belgaum Division and in Chitradurga District and in 12 taluks of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. An area of 10,000 acres of land in Periyapatna Taluk, Mysore District, has been allotted for the rehabilitation of about 2,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

## VETERINARY SERVICES

**132.** The improvement of live-stock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore. Therefore, the Department continued its animal husbandry activities under breeding, feeding and disease control.

Number of Livestock

**133.** The reorganised State of Mysore possesses within its borders 9 million cattle, 2·6 million buffaloes, 4·1 million sheep, 2·6 million goats, 7·7 million poultry and about 3,00,000 other livestock according to the latest Census held in 1956. Considered in terms of area, for every square mile there are 121 cattle, 36 buffaloes, 55 sheep, 35 goats and 103 poultry. Considered in terms of human population, the State has as many as 96 heads of cattle and 40 units of poultry for every 100 of the population.

**134.** The cattle wealth of the State comprises of the famous Amrit Mahal breed found in Chitradurga District and parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Bellary and Dharwar Districts, the Hallikar breed in rest of erstwhile Mysore State area, the Deoni breed in Bidar and Gulbarga Districts and part of Bijapur District, the Krishna Valley breed in Raichur and Belgaum Districts. Each of these breeds has its own distinctive characteristics and is suited to the particular area or tract in which it has its habitant. As regards sheep, the Bannur breed which is famous as a mutton type is found in Mandya District, parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. The woolly type breed found in Hassan District and parts of Tumkur District and the Deccani breed of Bombay and Hyderabad-Karnatak regions are well known woolly breeds found in Mysore.

Veterinary Services

**135.** There were 22 full-fledged district type hospitals, 149 taluk dispensaries, 180 rural dispensaries and 21 touring billets or dispensaries in the State at the end of the year aggregating to 372 which works out approximately to one institution for every 31,273 heads of cattle. The

Department has to open only 93 institutions more during the next few years to reach the target of one institution for every 25,000 heads of cattle the optimum recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

**136.** In addition to these veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, the Department has also under its control a number of Cattle Breeding Farms, Sheep Farms, Poultry Farms, Dairy Farms, a Stud Farm, Live-stock Research Stations as well as a fullfledged centre in Mysore Serum Institute for the production of veterinary biologicals and the conduct of research on animal diseases. The establishment of a veterinary college in the State under the Government of India's assistance and Technical Co-operation Mission of U.S.A., was under consideration of Government.

### FISHERIES

**137.** The year 1957-58 was an eventful year and was marked by many notable activities. The enlarged Mysore State now has 200 miles of sea coast which presents abundant scope for further development of fisheries. The vast number of inland waters also have great possibility for fisheries development. A new and enlarged Second Five-Year Plan for fishery development was drawn up to suit the needs of the new State and was commenced to be implemented during the year. The constitution of a separate Department of Fisheries during the year forms an important land mark in the history of Fisheries Development in the State. Also during the year, a conference of fishermen drawn from all parts of the Mysore State was held at Malpe in the South Kanara District. Nature also proved bountiful and the year was characterised by bumper catches of fish all along the coast. A total quantity of 24,95,617 mds. of sea fish was estimated to have landed on the coast during the year.

**138.** An ice-*cum*-quick freezing plant and cold storage was established at Mangalore and it is being increasingly used by the fishermen and fish processing parties. During 1957-58, 100 tons of prawns were frozen and exported to America earning a foreign exchange of about Rs. 5 lakhs. A Boat Building Yard has been opened at Mangalore for

construction of mechanised boats. Six mechanised crafts were constructed during the year. A fishery centre for training fishermen in the use of the mechanised boats has been started at Mangalore.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

**139.** There were 129 Community Development Blocks at the end of the year covering 94 taluks out of the total 168 taluks in the State. Thus, roughly, half the State has been covered by the programme. According to the revised pattern, full coverage of Community Development Programme will be achieved by October 1963.

**140.** The total expenditure incurred on the C. D. Programme, so far, is about Rs. 421·00 lakhs and as against this sum the total amount of people's contribution is approximately Rs. 100·00 lakhs.

**141.** With a view to help in the stepping up of Agricultural production through orienting the progressive farmers in the villages in the improved aspects of Agricultural production, a programme of Village Leaders Training Camps (Grama Sahayaks Training Camps) was initiated from October 1957. These camps have been organised in all the Blocks.

**142.** The highlights of the Programme include starting of a large number of village industries in the Block areas with the active assistance of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other bodies, the setting up of Village Housing Projects in selected Blocks, the stepping up of the Minor Irrigation Programme and bestowing increasing attention to the development of Agriculture and stepping up of food production. People's organisations and voluntary agencies are being associated with the programme in an increasing manner.

PLANNING

**143.** The planned outlay of the Second Five-Year Plan of new Mysore is Rs. 143·13 crores. During the first two years the Plan did not make much progress owing to the difficulties arising out of the States' Reorganisation. During 1956-57, the expenditure was Rs. 13·12 crores, and the revised budgetted outlay for 1957-58 was Rs. 24·68

crores. In 1958-59, the budgetted outlay on Plan schemes is Rs. 26·85 crores. By the end of 1959, the total outlay would be about Rs. 60·94 crores which would be about 40 per cent. The State is above average under Transport, Education, Irrigation and Community Development.

**144.** In agricultural production, the target for the plan period is 5·91 lakhs tons. In 1956-57, there was an increase of 58,000 tons and by 1957-58 it went up to 91,000 tons. As against the target of 3 lakhs acres to be covered by the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation, an extent of 2·1 lakhs acres has been already covered. As against 56 seed farms planned, there were 21 farms.

**145.** Under Minor Irrigation, the additional area actually irrigated by the end of March 1958 was 66,000 acres. Under Major Irrigation, the area actually irrigated was 35,000 acres in 1956-57 and 82,000 acres in 1957-58.

**146.** Steps were being taken to ensure that the provision for 1958-59 is fully utilised on the various schemes set down for the year.

### Local Self-Government

**147.** The primary responsibilities of the local bodies are the provision of an adequate supply of clean water, improvement of the sanitary and medical facilities of towns and villages and construction and maintenance of roads.

**Water Supply Schemes.**

**148.** As in most cases the local bodies themselves are not in a position to raise necessary funds for water supply schemes, the Central and State Governments have been extending financial assistance to them, both in the shape of grants and loans. Under the National Water Supply and Drainage Programme sponsored by the Government of India, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided to the State for twenty-four water supply and drainage schemes in the urban areas. So far, schemes covering 75 villages in Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts at a total cost of over Rs. 30 lakhs have been taken up and they were under various stages of execution.

**Housing Programme.**

**149.** The housing programme of the State is carried out through the Low Income Group Housing, Subsidised Industrial Housing and Plantation Housing

Schemes. The Low Income Group Housing Programme is to serve the needs of the middle class families in urban areas while the industrial and plantation labour housing schemes are specially designed to serve the needs of the working classes. Under the low income group housing scheme, 840 houses have been constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 51·83 lakhs and 200 more houses were under construction at the end of the year. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 402 tenements were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 11·56 lakhs thus bringing the total number of tenements constructed up to end of March 1958 to 876. In addition to this, 2,592 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 73·00 lakhs have been constructed in Mysore, Mandya, T. Narsipur, Bhadravathi, Davangere and Bangalore during the previous years. For the completion of 778 tenements previously sanctioned by the Ex-Hyderabad Government, an expenditure of Rs. 93,750 was incurred during the year. Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the planters are assisted with loans up to 80 per cent of the actual cost of construction, excluding the value of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,920 per house. In addition to these, the City Improvement Trust Boards of Bangalore and Mysore have laid out sites, with all amenities for construction of houses in healthy surroundings.

**150.** The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board has, since its inception, formed 10,439 sites, of which 8,972 sites were sold. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board has, so far, laid out about 2,000 sites.

**151.** Thirty-three villages were selected in the different parts of the State during the year for the implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme.

**152.** Consequent on the industrialisation of some of the cities and towns, slums have grown in many areas. Even in Bangalore which is a well-planned city, there were about 93 slums. The Government of India have allotted Rs. 40 lakhs for the clearance of the slums in the Bangalore Corporation area. Slum Improvement Schemes for Hubli and Mysore costing Rs. 1·59 lakhs and Rs. 2·62 lakhs respectively have been sanctioned. A proposal for

Clearance of Slums

the creation of a separate engineering establishment for the Local Self-Government Department was under consideration.

Uniform Legislation.

**153.** With the formation of the new Mysore State, five areas with different acts of laws and administration have been brought together. Necessary legislation for bringing about uniformity both in regard to the constitution and administration of local bodies was being prepared. As a step to reform the Local Self-Government Administration of the State, it is proposed to abolish District Boards and replace them by Taluk Boards. The Taluk Boards will, for the present, take over the functions of the District Boards and will gradually be entrusted with the functions of the development departments of Government. They will be assisted with an allotment of 15 per cent of the land revenue collected in their cases in addition to other grants and will also have some powers of taxation.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**154.** The year 1957 was free from any major disturbances and was peaceful. There was no organised violance and Law and Order was well maintained.

**155.** Labour continued to be generally restive. There were a number of strikes, mostly short lived and of local importance, generally sponsored by anti-social elements on the issues of increased wages, etc.

**156.** The total number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year was 24,051 as against 22,493 in the previous year. During the year, the number of serious offences against person and property increased by 219 cases or 4·07 per cent as compared to 1956. The ratios of these offences to population in the State for the previous years 1955, 1956 and 1957 were one case for every 3,762, 3,611 and 3,468 persons respectively. The percentage of detection of cognizable crime was 41·5 and grave crime 38·2, thus showing an increase by 4·9 per cent and 5·6 per cent respectively over the last year's figures. The total number of cases of grave crime during the year was 15,615 as against 14,902 in 1956.

**157.** Prohibition enforcement work was intensified with satisfactory results.

Criminal Justice.

**158.** The number of Judges working in the High Court on the last day of the year was nine. Although nine Judges worked on the last day of the year, practically seven Judges worked for nearly half the period and during the remaining half the number was 5 and below. Yet, the disposals of criminal appeals were more than 2½ times the disposals during the previous year. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the criminal side was much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,538 (against 1,840) and the disposals were nearly twice the disposals in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,631 (against 887). The total pendency was also reduced from 953 to 907. There were 164 Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year in the courts subordinate to the High Court on the criminal side. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,53,894. Twenty persons were sentenced to death, 244 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 19,094 sentenced to undergo imprisonment and 1,96,360 persons were fined during the year.

Civil Justice.

**159.** The total institutions of appeals in the High Court on the civil side were nearly 1 times than in the previous year, *viz.*, 3,703 (against 2,577). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the civil side was also much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 9,817 (against 7,731). On the whole, the out-turn of work on the civil side was more than 1 times the disposals than in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,491 (against 1,617). There were 150 officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year on the civil side. The total number of both original and small cause suits instituted during the year was 50,987 and the disposal was 51,757.

Prisons.

**160.** As usual, the policy of prison administration has been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts. During the year, 24,616 prisoners were admitted to the prisons. The prisoners were engaged in the manufacture of carpet, cumbly and also other industries like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry and agricultural farming.

**161.** A scheme for settling of well-behaved convicts in an agricultural farm near Gangavathi in Raichur District

has been sanctioned and steps were taken to implement the scheme.

Rehabilitation of Delinquent and Destitute Children.

**162.** Destitute, neglected, victimised and delinquent children under the age of 16 years were given protection under the provisions of Children Act by opening Remand Homes which helps the development of child's personality and also Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutions. There were 508 children accommodated in all the Fit Person Institutions including the Remand Homes during the year. Needy cases of boys who are destitutes and homeless are also accommodated in the Aftercare Hostels and are helped to rehabilitate properly in life.

**163.** Under the Probation of Offenders Act, those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age, who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on their release on probation, are spared harmful experience of jail and are iven a chance to improve their behaviour in their own home surroundings.

**164.** With the framing of uniform laws and with the application of the two Central Acts— Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 to the State, it is hoped to achieve considerable progress during the coming years in the sphere of welfare of men, women and children.

## Revenue and Finance

### (1957-58)

**165.** The total revenue realised during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 5,815·10 lakhs as against the anticipated budgetted revenue of Rs. 50,92·52 lakhs and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 5,314·13 lakhs as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 6,028·51 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 500·97 lakhs as against the anticipated budgetted deficit of Rs. 935·99 lakhs.

**166.** The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 37,719·16 lakhs and Rs. 37,460·73 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,012·38 lakhs.

**167.** The total net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1,688·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,169·12 lakhs during the previous year.

**168.** The Contingency Fund of the re-organised State of Mysore was established during the year.

### Budget Estimates for 1958-59.

**169.** Budget Estimates for 1958-59 place the Revenue and Expenditure respectively at Rs. 50,96·65 lakhs and Rs. 50,82·60 lakhs excluding working expenses of industrial concerns as compared with the figures in the Revised Estimates of 1957-58 of Rs. 4,377·95 lakhs and Rs. 4,548·52 lakhs respectively. The estimates for 1958-59 reveal a surplus of Rs. 14·05 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 170·57 lakhs in the Revised Estimates of 1957-58.

### Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore

**170.** During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, stayed at Ootacamund for a few days during May 1957 in connection with the Birthday Celebrations of Poet Rabindranath Tagore and 54th Anniversary Celebrations of the S.N.D.P. Yogam at Connanore. His Highness opened the Tube Products of India, Ltd., at Avadi, Madras, on 7th June 1957 and on 15th June 1957, His Highness participated in the 32nd Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress at Srinagar. On 31st August, His Highness inaugurated the building scheme of Kalakshetra at Tiruvanmiyur, Adyar, Madras and on 1st September 1957, His Highness presided over the Anniversary Celebrations of the Kuppuswamy Sastry Research Institute, Madras. On 3rd of the same month, His Highness presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

**171.** On the 19th November 1957, His Highness inaugurated the Sarva Dharma Sammelana at Dharmasthala, South Kanara District. On 28th of the same month, His Highness opened the Exhibition organised in connection with the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Madras. On 11th and 12th December 1957, His Highness attended the Governors' Conference at New Delhi and on

14th, His Highness presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Billawar Association at Bombay and on 21st of the same month, His Highness opened the 31st Music Conference of the Music Academy, Madras. On 27th December 1957, His Highness left on a tour of North India with members of the Royal Family. On 14th February 1958, His Highness attended the Meetings of the Indian Wild Life Board, New Delhi.

**172.** His Highness also fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State.

**173.** Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included His Excellency Dr. Ho Chi Mineh, President of the Republic of North Viet Nam, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and Mr. Chivu Stoica, Prime Minister of Rumenia.